

Civil Rights - Day 5  
Monday, May 12

Entrance task: Look at this photograph: What's happening and why? Who is there? What's the tone?

Today: Politics and the Civil Rights Movement  
Homework: Review



# Civil Rights Bill Becomes Law

July 3, 1964

## Johnson Signs Civil Rights Bill Into Law in Ceremony at White House

BY JOHN H. AVERILL  
*Times Staff Writer*

WASHINGTON — President Johnson signed the civil rights bill into law Thursday night with a plea to all Americans to "close the springs of racial poison."

The signing of the bill came 4½ hours after the House, by a vote of 289 to

191, passed the bill. Then on Thursday afternoon, the House, which first passed the bill Feb. 10, accepted the bipartisan compromise which the Senate substituted for the House bill.

In signing the bill in the East Room of the White House, the President pledged himself to enforce the new law and announced immediate steps to assure compliance.

To the applause of some 200 administration, congressional, Negro and other leaders who witnessed the signing, the President said he is nominating former Gov. LeRoy Collins of Florida to head up efforts for voluntary compliance. Collins, now president of the National Assn. of

Broadcasters, was named director of the Community Relations Service created by the new law to help states and communities solve discrimination problems.

Mr. Johnson also said he will appoint "an advisory committee of distinguished Americans to assist Gov. Collins" and that he is asking Congress for additional funds to implement the new law.

The President sat at a small table as he read his nationally televised 10-minute statement.

His words were conciliatory, aimed at calming the passions of a South embittered and angered by the rising tide of Negro demands for erasing racial barriers and by the long congressional struggle over the civil rights bill.

The law is the most comprehensive anti-discrimination measure enacted by Congress in almost a century.

Among other things, the 11-part statute arms the federal government with extensive powers to enforce the law.

Please Turn to Pg. 3, Col. 1



## Civil Rights Act - 1964

- \* Originally proposed by Pres. Kennedy, it was championed by Pres. Johnson

*"No memorial oration or eulogy could more eloquently honor President Kennedy's memory than the earliest possible passage of the civil rights bill for which he fought so long."*

The Senate vote showed that sectionalism still existed:

House	Senate
289-126	71-29

Southern Democrats: 1–20 (5–95%)

Southern Republicans: 0–1 (0–100%)

Northern Democrats: 45–1 (98–2%)

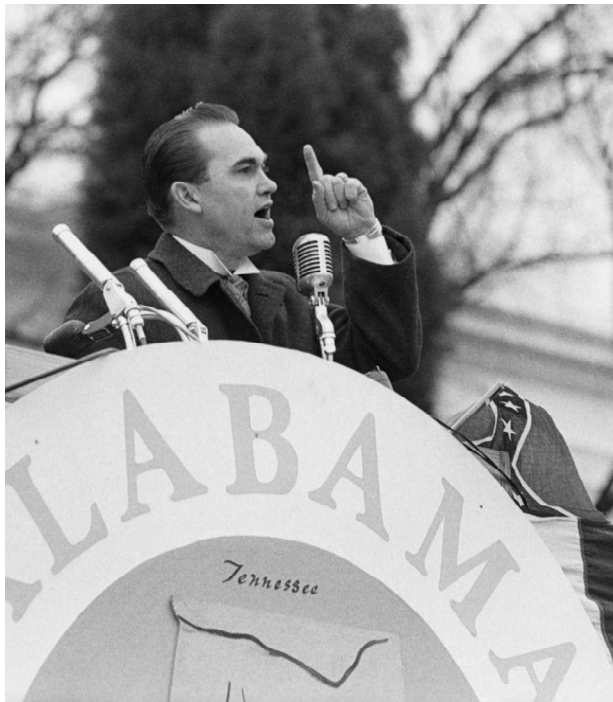
Northern Republicans: 27–5 (84–16%)

## Alabama Gov. George Wallace

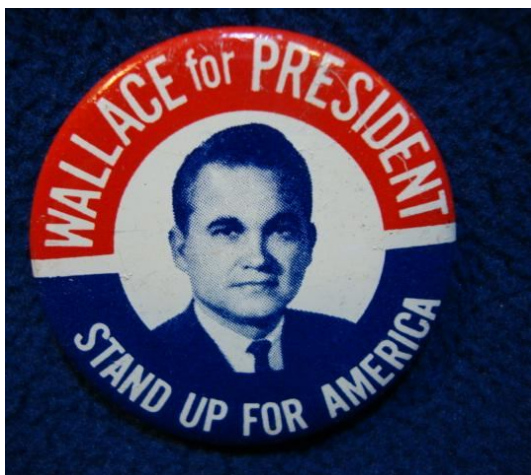
1963 Inaugural speech:

**"In the name of the greatest people that have ever trod this earth, I draw the line in the dust and toss the gauntlet before the feet of tyranny, and I say segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever."**



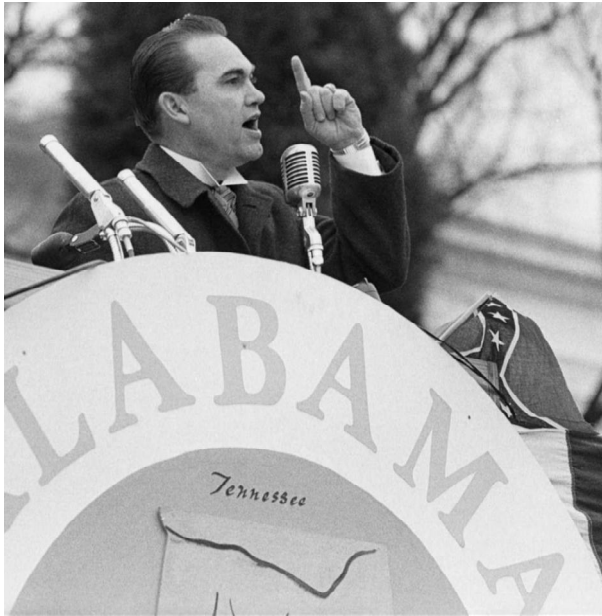


"The President wants us to surrender this state to Martin Luther King and his group of pro-communists who have instituted these demonstrations."



In 1968, he ran for president on his own American Independent Party ticket, winning nearly 10 million votes, about 13 percent of the total, in a campaign in which he vilified blacks, students and people who called for an end to the war in Vietnam. He carried five Southern states and won 46 electoral votes





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\* His response to the Civil Rights Act:  
"The Civil Rights Movement: Fraud, Sham, & Hoax"

## Aristotle's Three Appeals

### **Ethos**

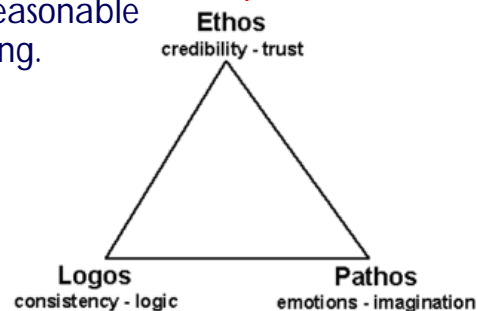
Speaker appeals to the reader's sense of fairness and relies on statements dealing with fairness, morals, and ethics. The speaker's character is a factor as well as what is said.

### **Logos**

Speaker appeals to the reader's sense of logic and reason and presents ideas in ways that most people would find reasonable and convincing.

### **Pathos**

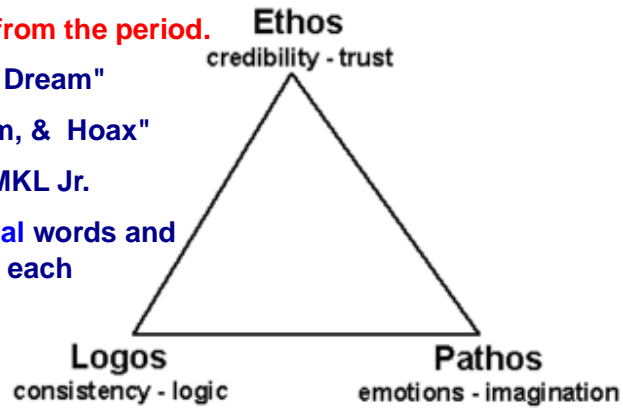
Speaker uses language that appeals to the reader's emotions, such as anger, pity, joy, fear acceptance, etc.



**Comparison of three key speeches from the period.**

1. Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream"
2. George Wallace - "Fraud, Sham, & Hoax"
3. Robert F. Kennedy - Death of MKL Jr.

Highlight **inflammatory** and **emotional** words and phrases, and consider the appeal of each



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**Dr. Martin Luther King**  
**August 28, 1963**

I say to you today, my friends, that in spite of the difficulties and frustrations of the moment, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream. I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal." I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at a table of brotherhood. I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a desert state, sweltering with the heat of injustice and oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice. I have a dream that my four children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character. I have a dream today. I have a dream that one day the state of Alabama, whose governor's lips are presently dripping with the words of interposition and nullification, will be transformed into a situation where little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls and walk together as sisters and brothers. I have a dream

George C. Wallace  
July 4, 1964

Today, 188 years later, we celebrate that occasion and find inspiration and determination and courage to preserve and protect the great principles of freedom enunciated in the Declaration of Independence. It is therefore a cruel irony that the President of the United States has only yesterday signed into law the most monstrous piece of legislation ever enacted by the United States Congress. It is a fraud, a sham, and a hoax. This bill will live in infamy. To sign it into law at any time is tragic. To do so upon the eve of the celebration of our independence insults the intelligence of the American people. It dishonors the memory of countless thousands of our dead who offered up their very lives in defense of principles which this bill destroys. Never before in the history of this nation have so many human and property rights been destroyed by a single enactment of the Congress. It is an act of tyranny. It is the assassin's knife stuck in the back of liberty. ... Today, this tyranny is imposed by the central government which claims the right to rule over our lives under sanction of the omnipotent black-robed despots who sit on the bench of the United States Supreme Court. This bill is fraudulent in intent, in design, and in execution. It was rammed through the congress on the wave of ballyhoo, promotions, and publicity stunts reminiscent of P. T. Barnum. It was enacted in an atmosphere of pressure, intimidation, and even cowardice ... by the refusal of the United States Senate to adopt an amendment to submit the bill to a vote of the people. To illustrate the fraud — it is not a Civil Rights Bill. It is a Federal Penal Code. It creates Federal crimes which would take volumes to list and years to tabulate because it affects the lives of 192 million American citizens. Every person in every walk and station of life and every aspect of our daily lives becomes subject to the criminal provisions of this bill.

Robert F. Kennedy – Speech announcing Martin Luther King's assassination, April 4, 1968

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I'm only going to talk to you just for a minute or so this evening, because I have some -- some very sad news for all of you -- Could you lower those signs, please? -- I have some very sad news for all of you, and, I think, sad news for all of our fellow citizens, and people who love peace all over the world; and that is that Martin Luther King was shot and was killed tonight in Memphis, Tennessee.

Martin Luther King dedicated his life to love and to justice between fellow human beings. He died in the cause of that effort. In this difficult day, in this difficult time for the United States, it's perhaps well to ask what kind of a nation we are and what direction we want to move in. For those of you who are black -- considering the evidence evidently is that there were white people who were responsible -- you can be filled with bitterness, and with hatred, and a desire for revenge.

We can move in that direction as a country, in greater polarization -- black people amongst blacks, and white amongst whites, filled with hatred toward one another. Or we can make an effort, as Martin Luther King did, to understand, and to comprehend, and replace that violence, that stain of bloodshed that has spread across our land, with an effort to understand, compassion, and love.

For those of you who are black and are tempted to fill with -- be filled with hatred and mistrust of the injustice of such an act, against all white people, I would only say that I can also feel in my own heart the same kind of feeling. I had a member of my family killed, but he was killed by a white man.

But we have to make an effort in the United States. We have to make an effort to understand, to get beyond, or go beyond these rather difficult times.

What we need in the United States is not division; what we need in the United States is not hatred; what we need in the United States is not violence and lawlessness, but is love, and wisdom, and compassion toward one another, and a feeling of justice toward those who still suffer within our country, whether they be white or whether they be black.

So I ask you tonight to return home, to say a prayer for the family of Martin Luther King -- yeah, it's true -- but more importantly to say a prayer for our own country, which all of us love -- a prayer for understanding and that compassion of which I spoke.

We can do well in this country. We will have difficult times. We've had difficult times in the past, but we -- and we will have difficult times in the future. It is not the end of violence; it is not the end of lawlessness; and it's not the end of disorder.

But the vast majority of white people and the vast majority of black people in this country want to live together, want to improve the quality of our life, and want justice for all human beings that abide in our land.

And let's dedicate ourselves to what the Greeks wrote so many years ago: to tame the savageness of man and make gentle the life of this world. Let us dedicate ourselves to that, and say a prayer for our country and for our people.

Thank you very much.

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Homework: Complete  
matrix on the three  
speeches  
Ch. 29-4 due Wednesday



	I Have a Dream	On the Death of Martin Luther King	The Civil Rights Movement
Who is the audience?			
What is the problem or issue that the speaker is addressing? Provide a quotation from the speech that either states or alludes to this problem.			
What does the speaker want people to do, think, or feel? Provide textual evidence for your claim.			
Which types of appeals does the speaker use (ethos, logos, or pathos)?			



	I Have a Dream	On the Death of Martin Luther King	The Civil Rights Movement
Find three quotes that illustrate which appeals the speaker uses.			
What other literary devices do you find in the speech? For example, are there examples of metaphor, simile, repetition, and so on? Find at least two examples.			